(XLVIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2371.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1792.

STATE of MARYLAND.

ACT for NATURALIZATION,

Passed July Session, 1779.

WHEREAS the increase of people is a means to advance the wealth and strength of this state: And whereas many foreigners from the lenity of our government, the security afforded by our constitution and laws to civil liberty, the mildness of our climate, the fertility of our soil, and the advantages of our commerce, may be induced to come and settle in this state, if they were made partakers of the advantages and privileges which the natural born subjects of this state do enjoy:

Be it therefore enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That every person who shall hereafter come into this state, from any nation, kingdom or state, and shall, before the governor and the council, or before the general court, or any one of the judges thereof, or before any county court of this state, repeat and subscribe a declaration of his belief in the Christian religion, and take, repeat and subscribe, the following oath, or affirmation, if a Quaker, Menonist or Dunker, to wit: "I, A. B. do swear, or affirm, that I will hereafter become a subject to the state of Maryland, and will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the said state, and that I do not hold myself bound to yield any allegiance or obedience to any king or prince, or any other state or government;" which said oath or affirmation, and subscription aforesaid, respectively, the governor and the council, the general court, or any one judge thereof, or any county court, are hereby empowered to administer and take; and thereupon and thereafter, he deemed, adjudged and taken, to be a natural born subject of this state; and shall be thenceforth entitled to all the immunities, rights and privileges, of a natural born subject of this state; provided, that no person who shall become a natural born subject of this state, by virtue of this act, shall be appointed to any civil office, or eligible as governor, member of the council or general assembly, or as a delegate to congress, unless such person shall have resided within this state seven years previous to such election or appointment, and shall have the property and estate required by the constitution and form of government, to execute any of the said offices respectively.

And be it enacted, That the clerk of the council shall, before the session of every general court, return a list of the names of the persons who shall take and subscribe the said oath or affirmation, and make the said declaration respectively, before the governor and the council, and the time when taken and made, to the clerk of the general court, to be entered by him among the minutes of the said court; and any judge of the general court, administering and taking the said oath or affirmation, shall return, to the next general court, a list of the names of the persons who shall take and subscribe the said oath or affirmation, and make the said declaration respectively, before him, and the time when taken and made, to the clerk of the general court, to be entered by him among the minutes of the said court.

And be it enacted, That a certificate, by the clerk of the council, or by any judge of the general court, or by the clerk of the general or any county court, of any person's having taken and subscribed the said oath or affirmation, and having made and subscribed the said declaration; or a certificate, by the clerk of the general court, that it appears by the return of any judge of the said court, entered among the minutes, of any person's having taken and subscribed the said oath or affirmation, and having made and subscribed the said declaration, shall be deemed and taken to be a sufficient testimony and proof thereof, and of his being a natural born subject, and as such shall be allowed in every court of this state.

And, to encourage such foreigners to come and settle in this state, *Be it enacted*, That no tax shall be imposed on any such foreigner coming into this state and taking and subscribing the declaration and oath or affirmation aforesaid, or his property, for the term of two years after his arrival in this state.

And, to encourage such foreigners, tradesmen, artificers, and manufacturers, to come and settle in this state, *Be it enacted*, That no tax shall be imposed on any such foreigner, being a tradesman, artificer or manufacturer, coming into this state, and taking and subscribing the declaration and oath or affirmation aforesaid, or his property, for the term of four years after his arrival in this state.

ETAT DE MARYLAND.

ARRET DE NATURALIZATION,

Passé dans la Séance de Novembre, 1779.

D'AUTANT que l'augmentation du peuple étend naturellement les richesses et la force de cet état; et d'autant que la moderation de notre gouvernement, la securité donné par notre constitution et les loix pour la liberté civile et religieuse, la douceur de notre climat, la fertilité de notre sol, et les avantages de notre commerce, peuvent éxciter beaucoup d'etrangers à venir s'établir dans cet etat, si on les fesoit participants des avantages et des privilèges dont nos sujets naturels jouissent;

C'est pourquoi l'Assemblée-Générale de Maryland a passée un arrêt, Que toute personne qui viendra dorénavant dans cet etat, de quelque nation, royaume, ou état, que ce loit, et qui répétera et signera, pardevant le Gouverneur et son conseil, ou pardevant la cour-générale, ou pardevant quelqu'un de ses juges, ou pardevant quelque cour de comté de cet état, une déclaration de la croyance dans la religion chrétienne, et prendra, répétera et signera, le serment suivant (ou l'affirmation, s'il est quaqure, menoniſt, ou dunker) *savoir*:—"J. A. B. jure, ou affirme, que je serai "dorénavant fidel sujet de l'état de Maryland, et que "je ne me crois point obligé d'être soumis à l'obéïsance "d'aucun roi ou prince, ou d'aucun autre état ou gou-"vernement;" (lequel serment, ou affirmation, et signature susdit, sera administré et pris, respectivement, par le gouverneur et le conseil, ou par la cour-générale, ou par quelqu'un de ses juges, ou par quelque cour de comté, lesquels sont munis de ce pouvoir) sera, dorénavant, estimé et consideré comme sujet natif de cet état, et sera alors en droit de jouir de la liberté et des priviléges du dit état; pourvu, que personne de ceux qui en seront devenu sujets, en vertu de cet arrêt, ne soit élu pour servir dans aucun emploi civil, comme gouverneur, membre du conseil ou de l'assemblée-générale, ou délegue du congrès, qu'il n'ait fait sa residence, dans cet état, sept ans préalables à cette élection ou appointement, et qu'il n'ait les biens et fonds réquiré par la constitution et la forme du gouvernement, pour exécuter aucune des dites charges.

Et qu'il soit ordonné, Que le greffier du conseil portera, à la séance de chaque cour-générale, une liste des noms des personnes qui auront pris et signés le dit serment ou affirmation, et fait la dite déclaration, respectivement, pardevant le gouverneur, at pardevant le conseil, avec le tems qu'ils l'auront pris et fait, pour être donné au greffier de la cour-générale, et pour être mis dans les mémoires de la dite cour: Et tout juge de la cour-générale, qui aura administré et pris le dit serment, ou affirmation, portera à la premiere cour-générale, une liste des noms des personnes qui auront pris et signé le dit serment, ou affirmation, et fait la dite déclaration, réspectivement, devant lui, avec le tems qu'il l'auront pris et fait, au greffier de la cour-générale, pour être enrégistrée dans les mémoires de la dite cour.

Et qu'il soit ordonné, Que le greffier du conseil, ou quelque juge de la cour-générale, ou le greffier de la dite cour, ou celui de quelque cour de comte, donnera à toute personne, qui aura pris et signé le dit serment ou affirmation, et qui aura fait et signé la dite déclaration, un certificat, qu'il paroit, par la liste de quelque juge de la dite cour, enrégistrée dans les mémoires; que toute personne qui aura pris et signé le dit serment, ou l'affirmation, et aura fait et signé la dite déclaration, sera estimé dans toutes les cours de cet état, sujet naturel.

Et, pour encourager les etrangers à venir s'établir dans cet état, *Qu'il soit ordonné*, Que ceux qui y viendront, et qui prendront et figneront la déclaration, et le serment, ou affirmation susdits, seront exempts, avec leurs biens, de toute impôt, pendant deux ans aprés leur arrivée.

Et, afin d'encourager les gens de metiers, ou artisans, et les manufacturiers étrangers, à venir s'établir dans cet état, *Qu'il soit ordonné*, Qu'il ne sera imposé aucun impôt sur eux, ni sur leur biens, pendant le terme de quatre ans, à commencer du jour de leur arrivée dans cet état; pourvu, qu'ils prenent et signent la déclaration et le serment, ou l'affirmation, susdit.

STAAT von MARYLAND.

Verordnung wegen der aufnahme unter die landeseingebohrnen genemiget in der sitzung vom November, 1779.

DA die Vermehrung des Volks ein Mittel ist, die Reichtuemer und Stærke eines Staats zu befœrdern viele Fremde durch unsere gelinde Regierung; die Sicherheit unserer Verordnungen und gesetze zur buergerlichen und Religions Freiheit; die Mildigkeit unserer Himmels, Gegend; die Fruchtbarkeit unsers Bodens un die Vortheile unsers Handels, aufgemuntert werden mœgen, zu kommen und sich in diesem Staat niederzulassen, wenn sie an den Vorrechten und Vortheilen, welche die natuerlich Eingebornen Unterthanen dieses Staats geniessen Theilnehmen koennen.

So ist daher durch die Allgemeine Versammlung von Maryland verordnet, Dass eine yede Person welche kuenftig in diessen Staat kommit, von was Volk, Reich oder Staat sie sey soll vor dem Oberbefehlshaber (Gouverneur) und dem Rath, oder vor dem Allgemeinen Gerichts hofe, oder einem Richter, oder vor einem Gerichte einer Grafschaft, dieses Staats wiederhohlen und unterschreiben eine Erklaerung ihres Glaubens-Bekentnisses der Christlichen Religion und selben wiederholen und unterschrisben den folgenden Eid oder Bekraeftigung er sei ein Quaker, Menonist or Dunker, nemlich:—"Ich, A. B. schwoere oder bekraeftige "dass ich hinfuero ein Unterthan des Staats von Ma-"ryland seyn will, besagtem Staat treu und gehorsam "zu seyn, mich auch nicht verbindlich halten will, "einen Koenige oder Prinzen, oder einem andern "Staat, oder Regierung einigen Gehorsam und Unter-"wuerfigkeit zu leisten"—(Welcher besagte Eid oder Bekraeftigung und Unterschrift wie vorhin bemerkt, der Oberbefehlshaber (Gouverneur) und Rath, der Allgemeine Gerichtshof, oder ein von den Richter deshalb, oder ein Gerichtshof einer Grafschaft hierinnen bemaechtigetzu verwalten und zu nehmen) eine solche Person hierauf und hiernach gerichtet werden, beurtheilt und erkant als ein natuerlich eingebohrner Unterthan dieses Staats, und inskuenftige zu allen Freiheiten, Rechten und Vorrechten eines natuerlich eingebohrnen Unterthan dieses Staats berechtiget zu seyn mit der Bedingung, dass keine Person, welche ein eingebohrner natuerlicher Unterthan dieses Staats durch Kraft dieser Verordnung wird, bestimmet werden solle zu einem oeffentlichen amt oder zum Oberbefehlshaber (Gouverneur) Mitglied des Raths oder der Allgemeinen Versammlung oder als Abgeordneter zum congress gewæhlet werden soll, es sey denn dass solche Person bereits sieben Jahre in diesem Staat gewohnt habe, vor solcher Wahl oder Bestimmung, auch soll sodann ein solcher das Eigenthum und Vermœgen besitzen, welches durch die Gesetze und Vorschrift der Regierung erfordert wird um ein solches Amt in der Masse zu fuehren.

Es ist auch deshalb verordnet, Dass der Schreiber der Raths versammlung vor der sitzung einer jeden Allgemeinen Versammlung eine genaue Liste der Nahmen der Personen fuehren und voll-enden solle von denen, die da angenommen haben, geleistet und unterschrieben den besagten Eid oder Bekraeftigung, und besagte Erklaerung in Betracht dessen-aufzufuehren vor dem Oberbefehlshaber (Gouverneur) und dem Rath auch die Zeit bemerken, wenn er uebernommen und geleistet sey, an dem Schreiber der Allgemeinen Raths versamlung um eingefuehret zu werden in die Verzeichnisse der besagten Versammlung und jeder Richter der Allgemeinen Gerichtshof, welcher verwalted und annimmt den besagten Eid oder Bekraeftigung, soll ueberreben an die nechste Allgemeine Versammlung eine Liste der Nahmen der Personen, welche liesten und den besagten Eid und Bekraeftigung unterschreiben sollen und in Betracht dessen dieselbe Erklaerung vor ihm machen und die zeit bestimmen wenn sie angenommen und geleistet, an den Shereiber des Allgemienen Gerichtshofes, eingefuehret zu werden.

Und ist daher verordnet, Dass einer yeden Person ein Versicherungs-Schein gegeben werde, durch den Schreiber der Raths Versammlung, oder eines Richters der Allgemienen oder des Gerichtshofes einer Grafschaft wenn sie angenommen und unterschrieben hat den besagten Eid oder Bekraeftigung und geleistet und unterschrieben die besagte Erklaerung wie zu ersehen aus der Liste des Schreibers des Allgemienen Gerichtshofes oder eines yeden Richters des besagten Gerichtshofes eingefueret in die Verzeichnisse von Personen die den besagten Eid oder Bekraeftigung gethan geleistet und unterschrieben haben und soll dieser Versicherungs Schein sodann ein zeugniss seyn und ein Beweis, dass ein solcher als ein natuerlich eingebohrner Unterthan gerichtet und angenommen werden soll, auch zu yeden Gerichtshofe dieses Staats als ein solcher zugelassen werden solle.

Und, um solche Fremde aufzumuntern zukommen und sich in diesem Staat niederzulassen; *So ist verordnet*, Dass einem solchen Fremden, der in diessen staat kommt, die Versicherung, den Eid und die Bekraeftigung geleistet und unterschrieben hat, wie vorher bemerket, weder ihn noch seinem Eigenthum waerend zwey Jahren nach seiner Ankunft in diesem Staat keine Taxe soll aufgeleget werden, und um solche Fremde; als Kaufleute Kuenstler und Werkmeister aufzumuntern, in diesen Staat zu kommen und sich niederzulassen.

So ist verordnet, Dass einen solchen Fremden oder seinen Eigenthum keine Taxe aufgeleget werden soll, er sey ein Handelsmann Kuenstler oder Werkmeister der in diessen staat kommt, annimt und unterschriebt die Erklærung, den Eid oder Versicherung wie vorhin bemeldet vor Ablauf von vier Jahren nach seiner Ankunft in diessen Staat.

PARIS, *April* 21.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, April 7.

"THE assassination of the king of Sweden caused a great sensation here, and no doubt throughout Europe. This event, and its consequences, must cause a great alteration in the proceedings of different courts, and Sweden may be looked upon as snatched away from the grand confederacy against France, as she will find enough to do to quell the discontents which prevail within herself. What our court will resolve upon is not yet known: but it is generally believed that a week or two will shew the joint intentions of the houses of Austria and Prussia."

LONDON, *April* 26.

EVENTS IN SWEDEN.

The Dutch mail, which arrived on Saturday, brings less intelligence than might have been expected from Stockholm, the advices from that place being of little later date than those last received.

They concur in confirming former reports of the preſence of mind ſhewn by Guſtavus during his illneſs. It appears, that, while he waited for the arrival of his ſurgeons in an apartment adjoining to the ſaloon of the opera houſe, ſeveral of the foreign miniſters preſented themſelves, to whom he ſaid, "I have given orders, gentlemen, that the gates of the city ſhall be ſhut. You will, therefore, not take it ill, if you ſhould be unable to ſend couriers to your courts, until after three days. Your advices will then be more certain, ſince it will then probably be known whether I can ſurvive or not." His converſation then related to the effects which the accident might produce in Europe; and the love of fame, which was always his predominant paſſion, was perceptible in his remarks.

General baron d'Armfeldt, one of his moſt affectionate friends, entered the room, pale with horror, and unable to utter a word. As he approached, the king, ſtretching out his hand to him, ſaid, "What's the matter my friend? Be not ſo alarmed upon my account. You know by experience what a wound is;" thus flatteringly alluding to the wound which the general had received in Finland.

At eight o'clock on the morning of his death, he received the ſacrament. The queen had taken leave of him the evening before. At half paſt ten, he died in great agonies in the preſence of the firſt phyſician Dahlberg, of the grand almoner Wallguiſt, of the chamberlain Borghenſtiera, and two pages.

The will was opened the ſame day at noon, in the apartments of the young king, by Lafthom, the ſecretary of reviſion; the two princes his uncles and the chiefs of all the regiments and of the departments, took the oaths to him, and the uſual proclamations were made.

The reports in Stockholm were, that the conſpiracy was formed by an hundred and eleven perſons all noble, and reſiding partly in Stockholm, partly in the provinces: and that the plan conſiſted of 36 articles, one of which was, that, "as ſoon as the king ſhould be diſpatched, the duke of Sudermania, and the perſons moſt attached to his majeſty, as the generals Taube and baron d'Armfeldt, the baron Ruuth and M. Hakanion, ſhould be attacked, and their heads carried in triumph through the ſtreets; that lieutenant-colonel Lilienhorn major of guards ſh uld immediately take the command of the troops in Stockholm; that, when the public force was won over, the conſtitution ſh uld be reſtored to the ancient principles of a limited monarchy; that the prince royal ſhould be entirely executive, and committed to the national ſovereignty."

The perſons arreſted are chiefly young men. Several nobles, who were moſt forward in the opp ſition to the king, but who were incapable of meditating his death, repaired to the place, ſoon after the attempt was known. The king, being informed, that the count de Brahe, one of theſe, was in an antichamber, making inquiries concerning his ſituation, deſired that he might be admitted, and ſaid to him, "that, though, he was under circumſtances much to be lamented, he regarded that day as happy for himſelf ſince it had given him an opportunity of reconciliation with one of his oldeſt friends."

NEW-YORK, *June* 8.

Extract of a letter from St. George's, Grenada, to a gentleman in this city, dated May 16.

"Juſt as I cloſed my letter of yeſterday, a dreadful fire broke out in the Caranage of this town, and in the courſe of three hours every houſe there was burnt to aſhes except three. The fire is not yet totally extinguiſhed, but ſo far got under as to relieve the people in the bay from the dreadful apprehenſion of ſharing the fate of the Caranage. The loſs is eſtimated at, at leaſt, 100,000l. ſterling.

PITTSBURGH, *May* 28.

Maſſy Harbiſon, on her oath, according to law, being taken before John Wilkins, Eſquire, one of the commonwealth's juſtices of the peace in and for the county of Allegany, depoſeth and ſaith, that on the 22d day of this inſtant, ſhe was taken from her own houſe within 200 yards of Reed's block-houſe, which is called 25 miles from Pittſburgh; her huſband being one of the ſpies, was from home; two of the ſcouts had lodged with her that night, but had left her houſe about ſunriſe in order to go to the block-houſe, and had left the door ſtanding wide open; ſhortly after the two ſcouts went away, a number of Indians came into the houſe and drew her out of bed by the feet, the two eldeſt children, who alſo lay in another bed, were drawn out in the ſame manner, a younger child, about one year old, ſlept with the deponent; the Indians then ſcrambled about the articles in the houſe, when they were at this work the deponent went out of the houſe and hollowed to the people in the block-houſe; one of the Indians then ran up and ſtopped her mouth, another ran up with his tomahawk drawn, and a third ran and ſeized the tomahawk and called her his ſquaw; this laſt Indian claimed her as his, and continued by her; about fifteen of the Indians then ran down towards the block-houſe, and fired their guns at the block and ſtore houſe, in conſequence of which one ſoldier was killed and another wounded, one having been at the ſpring, and the other in coming or looking out of the ſtore houſe; this deponent then told the Indians there were about forty men in the block-houſe and each man had two guns, the Indians then went to them that were firing at the block-houſe and brought them back, they then began to drive the deponent and her children away, but a boy about three years old being unwilling to leave the houſe, they took it by the heels and daſhed it againſt the houſe, then ſtabbed and ſcalped it; they then took the deponent and the two other children to the top of the hill, where they ſtopped until they tied up the plunder they had got, while they were buſy about this, the deponent counted them, and the number amounted to thirty-two, ipeluding two white men that were with them painted like the Indians.

That ſeveral of the Indians could ſpeak Engliſh, and that ſhe knew three or four of them very well, having often ſeen them go up and down the Allegany river, two of them ſhe knew to be Senecas and two Munſees, who had got their guns mended by her huſband about two years ago—that they ſent two Indians with her, and the others took their courſe towards Puckty—that ſhe, the children and the two Indians had not gone above two hundred yards when the Indians caught two of her uncle's horſes, put her and the youngeſt child on one, and one of the Indians and the other child on the other—that the two Indians then took her and the children to the Allegany river, and took them over in bark canoes, as they could not get the horſes to ſwim the river—after they had croſſed the river the oldeſt child, a boy of about five years of age, began to mourn for his brother, one of the Indians then tomahawked and ſcalped him; that they travelled all day very hard, and that night arrived at a large camp covered with bark, which by appearance, might hold fifty men; that the camp appeared to have been occupied ſome time, it was very much beaten and large beaten paths went out in different directions from it; that night they took her about three hundred yards from the camp into a large dark bottom, bound her arms, gave her ſome bed cloaths, and lay down one on each ſide of her; that the next morning they took her into a thicket on the hill ſide, and one remained with her till the middle of the day, while the other went to watch the path, leaſt ſome white people ſhould follow them, they then exchanged places during the remainder of the day, ſhe got a piece of dry veniſon about the bulk of an egg that day, and a piece about the ſame ſize the day they were marching; that evening, (Wedneſday the 23d) they moved her to a new place, and ſecured her as the night before: during the day of the 23d ſhe made ſeveral attempts to get the Indian's gun or tomahawk, that was guarding her, and, could ſhe have got either, ſhe would have put him to death, ſhe was nearly detected in trying to get the tomahawk from his belt.

The next morning (Thurſday) one of the Indians went out as on the day before to watch the path, the other lay down and feil aſleep, when ſhe found he was ſleeping ſhe ſtole her ſhort gown, handkerchief and a child's frock, and then made her eſcape—the ſun was then about half an hour high—that ſhe took her courſe from the Allegany, in order to deceive the Indians, as they would naturally purſue her that way; that day ſhe travelled along Conequeneſſing creek, the next day ſhe altered her courſe and as ſhe believes, fell upon the waters of Pine creek, which empties into the Allegany—thinking this not her beſt courſe, took over ſome dividing ridges, fell in on the heads of Squaw run, ſhe lay on a dividing ridge on Friday night, and on Saturday came to Squaw-run, continued down the run until an Indian, or ſome other perſon ſhot at a deer; ſhe ſaw the perſon about 150 yards from her, the deer running, and the dog purſuing it, which, from the appearance, ſhe ſuppoſed to be an Indian dog—ſhe then altered her courſe, but again came to the ſame run, and continued down it until ſhe got ſo tired that ſhe was obliged to lie down, it having rained on her all that day and the night before; ſhe lay there that night, it rained conſtantly; on Sunday morning ſhe proceeded down the run until ſhe came to the Allegany river, and continued down the river till ſhe came oppoſite to Carter's houſe, on the inhabited ſide were ſhe made a noiſe, and James Cloſier brought her over the river to Carter's houſe.

This deponent further ſays, that in converſing with one of the Indians that could talk Engliſh very well, which ſhe ſuſpects to be George Jelloway, he aſked her if ſhe knew the priſoner that was taken by Jeffers and his Senecas, and in gaol in Pittſburgh? ſhe anſwered no—he ſaid you lie. She again ſaid ſhe knew nothing about him; he ſaid ſhe did, that he was a ſpy, and a great captain; that he took Butler's ſcalp, and that they would have him or twenty ſcalps; he again ſaid that they would exchange for him; that him and two more was ſent to ſee what the Americans were doing; that they came round from Detroit to Venango; the Indian took paper and ſhewed her that he, at Fort Pitt, could write and draw on it;—he alſo aſked her if a campaign was going out againſt the Indians this ſummer—ſhe ſaid no—he called her a liar, and ſaid they were going out, and that the Indians would ſerve them as they did laſt year; he alſo ſaid the Engliſh had guns, ammunition, &c. to give them to go to war, and that they had given them plenty laſt year; this deponent alſo ſays, that ſhe ſaw one of the Indians have captain Crib's ſword, which ſhe well knew, that one of the Indians aſked her if ſhe knew Thomas Girty, ſhe ſaid ſhe did—he then ſaid that Girty lived near Fort Pitt, that he was a good man, but not as good as his brother at Detroit, but that his wife was a bad woman, ſhe tells lies on the Indians, and is a friend to America. Sworn before me the day and year firſt above written.

JOHN WILKINS.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 13.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Danville, Kentucky, to his friend in Winchester, dated May 14, 1792.

"The Indians continue to kill the people on the frontiers of our country.—I have heard that the meſſenger (colonel Harding) who was ſent to the Miami towns, to invite the Indians to treat, was fired upon by them, and obliged to return without fulfilling the object of his miſſion; and that three of his attendants were killed."

Extract of a letter from Weſtmoreland county, dated June 1.

"I was but a few days at home, until the Indians broke into the ſettlement by Reed's ſtation; it was garriſoned by rangers—they had never ſcouted any, they had been ſcouting, and were ſurpriſed in want of ammunition, and the officer was abſent from the ſtation,—however the Indians fired only a few guns on the block houſe, with which they killed one man and wounded another. They then killed and took Harbiſon's family, in ſight of the ſtation. The alarm was quickly ſpread; indeed they themſelves from the news of their coming, by burning ſome of the firſt houſes they came to. This occaſioned the country to fly before them with the greateſt rapidity, and they being about 40 in number, took the country before them, keeping nearly the courſe of the Kiſkeminetas, going in ſmall parties, from five to ſeven, as far as has been obſerved; they do not ſeem to be ſo anxious to kill as to plunder and deſtroy; however, ſeveral remarkable eſcapes have been made, for inſtance, two families belonging to Meſſieurs Feal's and Miller's—they were ſurrounded in a bottom, and only two of them taken; two men and a woman were wounded and are likely to live; one of their ſons who eſcaped ſaved two other families, who were juſt entering the bottom. Their ardent deſire to get horſes ſeems to divert their attention from ſhedding blood. They greedily ſeize every kind of plunder. After ſome of them had been ſo cloſely puſhed in re-croſſing the Allegany, as to leave ſome of the horſes, hopes were entertained that they were gone off; when however they appeared at diff rent places much further in the ſettlement, at one plantation above the mouth of Loyalhanning, they went boldly to the table and fields, and took out the horſes, killing a ſtallion, which proved unruly, and taking off the reſt, without diſturbing the family, who were trembling within. Perhaps they were afraid that ſome of them would fall in attempting the houſe. About the ſame time they killed a man with a load of dry meat going to the ſtation, and took the horſe and load. Two days ago one of them was wounded by a young man who perceived three of them waylaying his father's and another family carrying off ſome grain, &c. to a place of ſafety. This was on the way to Hannah's-town.—By a letter from colonel Campbell, I am juſt informed, that a ſcout has purſued the party of Indians that appeared as high up as the mouth of Black Leg creek, down to Allegany, where, though they ſaw them different times, the ground was ſo unfavourable, they could not get a ſhot at them; but had recovered ſeveral horſes. Another ſcout goes out there to day. A ſcout is alſo out from the neighborhood where I live. Though there was ſufficient matter for alarm and terror without telling lies to promote it, I believe more have fled on the account of falſe alarms miſchievouſly contrived within this two or three days paſt, than formerly. Hannah's-town is now the frontier, and they have erected block houſes at Greenſburgh; north of Loyalhanning, Dennifon's is a frontier. You will ſee by the map Weſtmoreland is now deſolate till near the center, and the reſt much diſturbed. At the firſt alarm, colonel Campbell called upon two battalions of militia to turn out a company each; but before the day of rendezvous, theſe two battalions were chiefly broken up. He has ſince ordered out from two other battalions, and is adviſed to call for aſſiſtance from Fayette county.

"The ſcarcity of arms among the people is a diſtreſſing circumſtance, voluntary exertions are prevented and the flight of many families promoted from that cauſe. The people were ſo confident that they would never ſee war again, and in ſuch neceſſity for money to repair their deſolate places when peace was obtained, that they ſold their guns to people going down the river. I hear from Pittſburgh that Mrs. Harbiſon eſcaped from the Indians, and has diſcovered ſome treacherous perſons among us, I alſo underſtand that a private expedition in on foot; but I expect you will receive more perfect accounts from Pittſburgh than I am poſſeſſed of; my houſe and many of the neighbouring houſes being crouded with families that have fled, and frequent conſultations being neceſſary. I have not been far abroad ſince this diſtreſſing ſcene commenced; therefore my information is neceſſarily local.

"All the public exertions againſt the hoſtile Indians having been hitherto unfortunate, the diſtreſs of the people have conſequently increaſed inſtead of being removed, and the people themſelves appear to have loſt heart, and not to be capable of thoſe exertions which they made the laſt war. My endeavour to encourage them I find has much leſs effect this year than it had the laſt. Though the army is ſlow of raiſing, yet its permanancy gives ground to hope that this ſeaſon is more critical than any that is to follow."

ANNAPOLIS, *June* 21.

Colonel Edward Wiggleſworth, is appointed collector of the cuſtoms for the port of Newbury-Port, in the room of Stephen Croſs, Eſquire.

To the PLANTERS.

Friends and Fellow-Countrymen,

THERE is an old and a true ſaying, that it muſt be an ill wind which blows no good.—The late very unjuſtifiable conduct of the commander of a Britiſh frigate in the capture of a French frigate, in the Eaſt-Indies, contrary to the treaty of peace between the two kingdoms, affords you, Gentlemen, a moſt fortunate opportunity of commanding a good price for your tobaccoes. It appears as if the Britiſh councils were buſily employed in endeavouring to put a total ſtop to *the conſignment buſineſs, which has been ſo ruinous to the intereſts of the ſhippers*—For God's ſake, Gentlemen, be

ding and offering towards the accomplishment of so desira-
ble an object. You now have it in your power either to exchange your tobaccoes to some merchant in Europe, and receive the ſilk of a market, or to receive a moſt wholeſome price on the caſk head at the warehouſe.—No greater man ever commiſſioned another perſon to tranſact buſineſs for him at a time when common ſenſe and his own ſubſtantial intereſt ſpeak to him with a loud voice, and ſay, "My friend, do it *yourſelf.*"—Moſt certainly our good friends and allies, the French nation, will reſent, with their accuſtomed ſpirit, the inſult lately offered to their dignity by the capture of the above-mentioned veſſel—War may probably be the conſequence. If hoſtilities ſhould be proſecuted between France and England, our tobaccoes will ſell *from high price in this country*; and it, contrary to all probability, peace ſhould continue, the very ſhort delay now coming to the warehouſes, and the uncertainty of the crop now on the ground, muſt furniſh you with a moſt favourable opportunity of ſelling your tobaccoes for *a truly golden price.* Be not in haſte either *to buy or ſell.* There are hundreds of thouſands of *hungry mouths and noſes* in Europe full as anxious to purchaſe your tobaccoes, as you poſſibly can be to ſell them. Their wants keep pace with your deſire to ſupply them; *they will have tobacco be the price ſo at it may, no other country can furniſh a ſupply for their neceſſary wants*; you ſee your advantage, my countrymen, which a bountiful Creator has given you; it would be more than an inſult to your underſtandings to ſuppoſe you will not very generally embrace the opportunity of doing juſtice to yourſelves. I have the honour to be, with the moſt reſpectful attachment, Gentlemen, your humble and devoted humble ſervant,

A BROTHER PLANTER.

Anne-Arundel county, June 17, 1792.

Herring Bay, June 20, 1792.

By order of the orphan's court of Anne-Arundel county, will be ſold, at the late dwelling houſe of Mrs. Sarah Chew, on Herring Bay, for the purpoſe of payment of claims againſt the eſtate of the late Mr. Richard Chew, on the third day of July next, for ready money,

ALL the Houſehold Furniture, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, of the late Sarah Chew.

Richard Chew, Ex'or.
of SARAH CHEW.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

DEE, a dark mulatto, about 23 years of age, ſhort and well ſet, quitted my ſervice about the 9th of *April* laſt, on pretence of petitioning for his freedom in the general court, and has been ſeen in Annapolis; had on a blue ſhort coat, ſtriped jacket, cotton overalls, ſhoes and ſtockings, but probably may change his dreſs, and endeavour to paſs as a free man under the name of Butler, Shorter or Pemproke. I will give eight dollars for ſecuring him in any gaol ſo that I may get him again, or the above reward if brought home.

HENRY ROZER.

Notley Hall, Prince-George's county, June 14, 1792.

Four Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber's paſture, near this city, on Friday night the 15th inſtant, an iron gray GELDING, ſix years old, about 15 hands one inch high, no perceivable brand. Whoever ſecures him and brings him home, ſhall receive the above reward.

WILLIAM GLOVER.

N. B. It is requeſted, that thoſe who read this will take notice, that the ſame reward will be given for the apprehenſion of the thief as for taking up the horſe,

W. Glover.

Annapolis, June 20, 1792.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 12th inſt. a negro man named WILL, about 23 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high; had on, when he went away, a round felt hat, oſnabrig ſhirt and trowſers, and a coarſe cloth over jacket, ſhort and round, he had other cloaths with him, which cannot well be deſcribed, he is likely, of a very dark complexion, full faced, and has a remarkable fine ſet of teeth, he is ſlow of ſpeech, and rather awkward in his manners, is a tolerable good blackſmith, but has never worked as foreman of a ſhop; he was formerly the property of Henry May, late of this county, blackſmith. This fellow was taken out of gaol at Alexandria, in Virginia, about eight days ago, but has ſince made his eſcape; when he was apprehended he had a forged paſs in his poſſeſſion, and it is expected he may have procured another. Whoever takes up the ſaid negro and brings him to me, or ſecures him in any gaol ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward.

RICHARD BEARD.

N. B. It is probable this fellow may endeavour to paſs for a free man, as there are many free blacks paſſing about the country; when he went to Alexandria his intention was to have made his eſcape by water, I therefore forewarn all maſters of veſſels, and others, from harbouring or concealing him at their peril, if they ſhould they may expect to be dealt with agreeable to law.

R. B.

Anne-Arundel county, June 20, 1792.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway, a negro man named BEN, about 23 years of age, ſays he belongs to William Holmes, of Montgomery county. The owner of ſaid negro is deſired to come, pay charges, and take him away.

Wm. GOLDSMITH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

June 20, 1792.

St. Mary's county, May 22, 1792.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of ATHANASIUS FORD, late of this county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in properly authenticated on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next, that a dividend may then be made.

JOHN SMITH, [Patuxent.]

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has removed to the houſe formerly occupied by Robert Couden, Eſquire, oppoſite Meſſieurs RIDGELY and EVANS' Store, Church-ſtreet, where he carries on the HAT MANUFACTORY in all its various forms. Merchants may be ſupplied with any quantity of Hats, on reaſonable notice, upon moderate terms. Ladies and Gentlemen may have Hats made upon the ſhorteſt information, purſuant to their directions. Said ſubſcriber hopes, by ſpecial attention to his buſineſs, to merit the favours of all who think him worthy their employ.

JOHN LONG.

N. B. The ſubſcriber further begs leave to inform the public, that he keeps an ELECTRIFYING MACHINE, of which all perſons may receive the benefit on the loweſt terms. 6 w J. L.

May 17, 1792.

On FRIDAY, the 22d of this Month,

Will be ſold at PUBLIC VENDUE, on twelve months credit, at the late dwelling plantation of Mr. WILLIAM SANDERS, in South river neck,

A VARIETY of houſehold and kitchen FURNITURE, and PLANTATION UTENSILS. Bond, with approved ſecurity, muſt be given for all purchaſes of ten pounds and upwards; for all ſales under ten pounds the caſh muſt be paid. Three hogſheads of Taylor's Landing TOBACCO will be ſold at the ſame time for caſh. The ſale to commence at 11 o'clock.

F. GREEN, } Executors.
W. W. DAVIS, }

June 13, 1792.

☞ NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT I intend to petition the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion, to be held at the city of Annapolis, for a diſcharge from my debts, which I am unable to pay.

JOSIAH RILEY.

Kent county, May 17, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber will apply to St. Mary's county Auguſt court next, for a commiſſion to mark and bound his part of a tract of land called BASHFORD MANOR, lying in St. Mary's county, agreeable to an act, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

GEORGE CARPENTER.

St. Mary's county, May 13th, 1792.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be ſold at the Printing-Office,

The LAWS OF MARYLAND,

Paſſed at the laſt Seſſion of aſſembly.

ALSO,—THE

VOTES and PROCEEDINGS OF BOTH HOUSES.

John Petty, and Co.

Have for SALE at their STORE in ANNAPOLIS.

A LARGE and general aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, which they will diſpoſe off, on the very loweſt terms for CASH, Bills of EXCHANGE, or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

March 20, 1792.

THERE is at the plantation of RICHARD RAWLINGS, on the Head of South river, taken up as a ſtray, a bay MARE, about ten years old, thirteen hands high, has a blaze in her face, hanging mane and ſwitch tail, branded on the near buttock W. M. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of HORATIO JOHNSON, on Patapſco, near Philip Hammond's mill, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a ſtray, a dark bay MARE, about ten years old, branded on the left thigh B. low in fleſh, ſhoes on nearly new, about fourteen hands high, has ſeveral white ſpots on her back and under her mane, and has been in his poſſeſſion ſince the fifth inſt. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges, to

VINCENT FORRESTER.

April 28, 1792.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away about the 28th of April laſt, a negro man named PHILL, commonly called Phill Meredith, by ſome Phill Hooper, about 39 years old, five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, well made and extremely active, by trade a carpenter; he can work at the cooper's and ſhoe-maker's buſineſs; has a thick upper lip, ſpeaks quick, and fond of playing on the violin; he has three remarkable ſears, one above one of his eye-brows, one on his upper lip, and the third on one of his feet; had on, and carried with him when he went away, a ſhort negro cotton jacket and overalls, one brown jeans or fuſtian coat and breeches, black ſatinet jacket, nankeen coloured jacket bordered with red, one pair of ſtriped Holland trouſers, a pair of cotton and thread do. two pair of boots, one pair of ſhoes ſplit up the foot and a piece put in, two cotton and thread ſhirts, two linen do. and one oſnabrig do. and ſundry other cloathing. He is well acquainted with the negroes at Mr. John R. Key's and Mr. Bruce's, in Frederick county, at Mr. Watts's, in Anne-Arundel county, and Mr. Heath's on the eaſtern ſhore; it is therefore not unlikely he may attempt to get to one of the above places, particularly to Mr. Key's and Mr. Bruce's, he having a brother and ſiſter living with them. All perſons are cautioned againſt employing or concealing the above deſcribed ſlave, or carrying him out of the ſtate; and whoever will deliver him to the ſubſcriber, commit him to the gaol in Annapolis, or ſend him to Mr. Samuel Bond, near Piſcataway, ſhall receive the above reward.

RICHARD BOND.

Chaptico, St. Mary's county, May 14, 1792.

SAMUEL HUTTON,
Coach-Maker,

BEGS leave to return his thanks to his old cuſtomers, and the public in general, for their paſt favours in the line of his buſineſs, and hopes to merit their favours in future, as he has ſupplied himſelf with a very valuable parcel of the beſt timber and materials for the above buſineſs in all its various branches. Thoſe who will pleaſe to favour him with their commands, may be aſſured that they ſhall have their work well done, and on as reaſonable terms as it can be done in the ſtate.

P. S. TWO APPRENTICES wanted immediately to the above buſineſs, from 14 to 16 years of age.

Coach and Sign Painting

Done in the neateſt manner, and on as reaſonable terms as it can be done in the ſtate.

Annapolis, May 16, 1792. 8 w

Scheme of a Lottery,

For the diſpoſal of ſundry MERCHANDISE, by JOHN WASTENEYS.

1	Prize of	200	is	200 dolls.
1		150		150
1		100		100
2		50		100
6		40		240
15		30		450
15		20		300
20		16		320
30		10		300
50		6		300
859		4		3436
1	first drawn Number,			20
1	laſt do.	do.		20
		Contingent expences,		64
1002	Prizes.			6000
2000	Blanks.			
3000	Tickets, at 2 dollars each, is			6000

Among which GOODS are a very great and elegant variety of chintzes, printed cottons, muſlins and linens; muſlin gown patterns, ſtriped with ſilk; tamboured muſlin gown patterns and aprons, with plain, ſtriped and ſprigged, muſlins; corded dimities and muſlinets; black blond and thread, laces and edgings; black and white gauzes, ſatins, modes and luteſtrings; ſilk, and ſilk and cotton veſt-patterns; Scotch linens, cambricks and lawns; ſilk, cotton and thread, hoſiery; women's hats, bonnets and cloaks; ſheeting and diapers, &c. &c. &c. Theſe goods are all of the beſt quality, and bought at the firſt market from the different manufactories; have been but about 18 months in this country, of courſe they are freſh and in good order, which will render this lottery advantageous to adventurers. There are not quite two blanks to one prize. The drawing will be in the city of Annapolis, as ſoon as the tickets are diſpoſed of, under the inſpection of proper managers, of which notice will be given in the Maryland Gazette; and after the drawing is finiſhed a liſt of the prizes will be publiſhed for the information of adventurers.

Herring Bay, December 16, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed from the general court, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday the 28th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, on the premiſes, part of two tracts of land, the one called *Warfield's Range*, the other called *Veaſey's Park*, on Elk-Ridge, about four miles from Sparrier's tavern; taken as the property of Mark Brown Sappington, and ſold to ſatisfy a debt due to Charles Wallace and John Muir. The ſale to be for caſh.

W. GOLDSMITH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

May 23, 1792.

SECOND CONGRESS
OF THE UNITED STATES.

At the first session, begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, on Monday the twenty-fourth of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one.

An ACT for apportioning representatives among the several states, according to the first enumeration.

BE it enacted by the Senate, and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the third day of March one thousand seven hundred and ninety three, the house of representatives shall be composed of members elected agreeably to a ratio of one member for every thirty-three thousand persons in each state, computed according to the rule prescribed by the constitution; that is to say: Within the state of New Hampshire, four; within the state of Massachusetts, fourteen; within the state of Vermont, two; within the state of Rhode-Island, two; within the state of Connecticut, seven; within the state of New-York, ten; within the state of New-Jersey, five; within the state of Pennsylvania, thirteen; within the state of Delaware, one; within the state of Maryland, eight; within the state of Virginia, nineteen; within the state of Kentucky, two; within the state of North-Carolina, ten; within the state of South Carolina, six; and within the state of Georgia, two members.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

RICHARD HENRY LEE, President pro tempore of the Senate.

Approved, May 8, 1792.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

A Supplement to the act, entitled, An act directing the time, places and manner, of holding elections for representatives of this state in the congress of the United States, and for appointing electors on the part of this state for choosing a president and vice-president of the United States, and for the regulation of the said elections, and also to repeal the act of assembly therein mentioned.

BE it enacted, by the general assembly of Maryland, That provided this state should be entitled to nine members in the next house of representatives of the United States, then and in that case it shall be and is hereby divided into eight districts, in the following order, to wit: Saint-Mary's, Charles, and Calvert counties, shall be the first; Prince-George's and Anne-Arundel counties, including the city of Annapolis, the second; Montgomery county, and that part of Frederick county adjacent, as far as Monocacy, from the mouth thereof to the Pennsylvania line, the third; the remainder of Frederick county, Washington and Allegany counties, the fourth; Baltimore town, and Baltimore and Harford counties, the fifth; Cæcil, Kent, and Queen-Anne's counties, the sixth; Caroline, Talbot, and Dorchester counties, the seventh; and Somerset and Worcester counties, the eighth, districts.

And be it enacted, That provided this state should be entitled to no more than eight members as aforesaid, then and in that case it shall be and is hereby divided into eight districts, to wit: The first four shall remain as in the preceding clause; Baltimore-town and Baltimore county shall be the fifth; Harford, Cæcil, and Kent counties, the sixth; Queen-Anne's, Caroline, and Talbot counties, the seventh; and Dorchester, Somerset, and Worcester counties, shall be the eighth, districts.

And be it enacted, That the sheriff of Frederick county shall cause two distinct polls to be kept, one for the voters of that part of the county which lies within the third district, and one for that part of the county which lies within the fourth district.

And be it enacted, That each district shall be entitled to send one member, except in the event of this state's being entitled to nine members, and in that case the fifth district shall be allowed (and each voter in said district may vote for) two members; the elections, in all other respects, shall be held at the time, in the manner, and according to the directions of the act to which this is a supplement.

And be it enacted, That every person entitled and offering to vote for electors of president and vice-president, agreeably to the directions of the act to which this is a supplement, shall, if this state should be entitled to ten electors, have a right to vote for ten persons, six of whom shall be residents of the western and four of the eastern shore; and if this state should be entitled to eleven electors, every person as aforesaid shall have a right to vote for eleven persons, seven of whom shall be residents of the western and four of the eastern shore; and the six of seven persons, as the case may be, residents of the western, and the four residents of the eastern, shore, having the greatest number of votes of all the candidates of their respective shores, shall be declared to be duly elected.

And be it enacted, That so much of the act to which this is a supplement which is inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same is hereby repealed.

And be it enacted, That as soon as congress pass an act ascertaining the ratio of representation, the governor and council are hereby requested to cause the same, together with this act, to be published in the Maryland Journal, and Baltimore Advertiser, the Annapolis and the Easton papers.

Annapolis, March 21, 1792.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, and his friends in particular, that he intends carrying on the BOOK-BINDING business in all its various branches; his capacity and assiduity to please, he flatters himself, will meet the patronage of a liberal public.

STEPHEN CLARK.

Port-Tobacco, May 1, 1792.

THE co-partnership of ADAM CRAIK and Co. being dissolved by the death of Adam Craik, all those who are indebted to that establishment for dealings at their store in this place, are requested to make speedy payment to the subscriber, who is fully empowered to receive and grant discharges.

GEORGE CLEMENTS.

LAND.

SANDGATE, to be sold, containing between 3 and 400 acres, one mile from Annapolis, on the Baltimore and South river roads. Apply to MATTHIAS BORDLEY, Wye river, Queen Anne's county.

SCHEME
OF
WILLIAM ALLEIN's LAND, &c.
LOTTERY.

No. 1,	1 Prize of 529 acres of woodland lying on Bennet's creek, in Montgomery and Frederick counties, within thirty miles of the federal city,		793	10 0
2,	1 ditto of 40 acres of valuable land, mostly wood, lying and adjoining the waters about three miles from Lower Marlborough,		320	0 0
3,	1 ditto of 20 acres of land adjoining No. 2, all wood,		200	0 0
4,	1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto No. 3, ditto,		100	0 0
5,	1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto No. 4, ditto,		100	0 0
6,	1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto No. 5, ditto,		100	0 0
7,	1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto No. 6, ditto,		100	0 0
	1 ditto of 100 dollars cash,		37	10 0
	21 ditto of 8 ditto each ditto,		63	0 0
	145 ditto of 8 ditto, payable in genuine Scotch snuff at 4s. per pound, in bottles,		435	0 0
	First drawn blank,		1	0 0
173	Prizes.	£.	2250	0 0
577	Blanks.			
750	Tickets, at £. 3 each,	£.	2250	0 0

MANAGERS,

John Muir, Annapolis; Benjamin Stoddert, Georgetown; James Belt, Queen-Anne; John Brooke Upper-Marlborough; Thomas Tilliard, Pig-Point; Robert Bowie, Nottingham; Truman Compton, Magruder's; John Forbes, Benedict; James Somervelle, Thomas Harwood, junior, Joseph Wilkinson, William Grahame, Peter Emmerson, Charles Williamson, John Chesley, Thomas Parran, Henry Hunter, Calvert county; of whom tickets may be had, and of all the merchants on Patuxent.

No 1, contains all woodland, Bennet's creek running through it, and lies within thirty miles of the federal city, fully worth the estimated amount. 2 to 7 contains very valuable land lying near the town of Lower-Marlborough, where wood commands 20s. per cord, the carriage to the water little more than half a mile from the extent of the land, and each lot to have the privilege of a cart way to the water. Deeds, with general warrantees, to be made for the land. Plots of the land may be seen with each of the managers. The cash prizes to be paid on demand; the snuff warranted genuine and good, and to be delivered at Lower-Marlborough. Crop or transfer notes for tobacco, on Patuxent, will be taken in payment at the market prices. Ten per cent. deduction to be made to those who pay the cash before the day of drawing. The lottery is purposed to be drawn on the third Tuesday in June next, if the tickets are all sold, at Lower-Marlborough. Notice will be given of the time, and a list of the fortunate numbers published immediately after drawing. Country produce will be taken at the market price, if delivered at the subscriber's mill within one month of drawing the lottery.

W. ALLEIN.

Raleigh's Plant, March, 1792.

St. Mary's county, April 30, 1792.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland to give them the same title to the following tracts of land, called by the names of Mattapony, White's Neck, and Saint Catharine's Island, lately the property of Mary Neale Cheseldine, deceased, as if the act of assembly, entitled, An act altering descents, had never passed.

KENELM CHESELDINE,
CALESTINESS CHESELDINE.

Five Pounds Reward.

A YOUNG MULATTO WOMAN left my plantation some weeks ago, and (as I am since informed) has been about Annapolis passing for one of the Butlers; her name is JEMIMA (commonly called MIMY); she is of the middle stature, of a streight and rather slender make, and has a pleasing countenance when in a good humour; she took with her, beside other cloathing not known, a calico habit and brown linen jacket and petticoat. Whoever secures her in any gaol, so that I may get her again, shall receive the above reward, from

G. R. BROWN.

Port-Tobacco, January 12, 1792.

SCHEME
OF A
LOTTERY,

For the purpose of disposing of valuable property in the district of COLUMBIA, consisting of three tracts or lots of LAND about one mile north of the city of WASHINGTON; and fourteen lots in the lower part of the town of GEORGE-TOWN, as follows:

LOT No. 1, contains 107 acres, on it are 18 acres of meadow-ground, and a promising young apple orchard containing 175 bearing trees of choice fruit. At the western extremities thereof is a delightful eminence that commands a view of the river Potowmack and city of Washington. This lot contains about 16 acres of wood-land, lies upon a main road, and is not more than one mile from the city of Washington.

LOT No. 2, contains 84 acres, and bounds with the preceding lot; about 35 acres thereof are in wood, and about 17 acres in meadow ground. This lot is bounded on the west by the meandering waters of the Piny-Branch. On this stream is a fall of 21 feet, and abounds with quarries of excellent building stone. On this lot are two beautiful situations for houses.

LOT No. 3, contains 39 acres, and bounds with lot No. 1. This lot contains 20 acres of wood, and has on it a beautiful eminence for a house as a country seat.

The fourteen lots in George-Town are at the east of the town which is contiguous to the city of Washington, and are all advantageous and beautiful situations.

4000 Tickets at 35s. each, dollars at 7s. 6d. is £. 7000

No. 1,	1 prize of 107 acres of land at £. 20 per acre		2140	0 0
2,	1 do. of 84 do. do.		1680	0 0
3,	1 do. of 39 do. do.		780	0 0
1 to 14,	14 lots in George-town, at 65l. each,		910	0 0
	1 prize in cash,		100	0 0
	1 ditto,		50	0 0
	1 ditto,		46	0 0
647	ditto, of 40s. each,		1294	0 0
667	Prizes.	£.	7000	
3333	Blanks.			

MANAGERS.

Robert Peter, colonel William Deakins, Benjamin Stoddert, Thomas Beall of George, John Threlkeld, and Samuel Davidson, Esquires, George-Town. George Walker, Esquire, city of Washington. Wallace and Muir, and John Davidson Esquires, Annapolis.

This scheme contains several very valuable lots of land contiguous to the city of Washington, whose increase in value will keep pace with the growth of the rising empire of the United States of America—Hence therefore, without any further definition, it will be evident that for the small sum of one Guinea a valuable and beautiful country seat may be obtained in the vicinity of the capital of America; or a lot in a town now possessing an extensive commerce.

The subscriber proposes drawing this Lottery in George-Town, on the first Monday in May next, or sooner, if the tickets are all sold, which he flatters himself will be the case from his present prospects. Deeds, with a general warranty, will immediately be given for the lots of land, and the money for the cash prizes will be paid on demand. Notice will be given of the drawing in the public papers, and a list of the fortunate numbers will be immediately published. The crop now on the lots is reserved to the subscriber. A plot of the lots may be seen at Mr. George Mann's.

☞ TICKETS may be had of Messrs. Wallace and Muir, John Davidson, Esquires, and Mr. George Mann.

JOHN THOMAS BOUCHER.

*** *On account of the severity of the winter the drawing of the above lottery is postponed to the first of August next.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the next Frederick county court, after due notice hath been given, for a commission to mark and establish the bounds and lines of a tract of land lying in same county, called and known by the name of MIDDLE PLANTATION, from the beginning of same land, to a tract of land called the LAND of VALLEYS inclusive, agreeable to the act of assembly in such case made and provided.

JOHN HALL.

May 24, 1792.

Sotterly, St. Mary's county, April 9, 1792.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of GEORGE PLATER, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to THOMAS PLATER, of George-town, or the subscribers, and those who have any claims are desired to bring them in legally proved, to

GEORGE PLATER,
JOHN ROUSBY PLATER, } Executors.

Every kind of

LATIN and GREEK BOOKS,

For Sale, at ADAMS's Office, Baltimore.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.